

Rising Auto Imports May Cause Unexpected Hole in U.S. Budget

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) — Carter administration has run another one of those nasty inflation-dollar mistakes in the revised budget that the president's Congress just three weeks ago.

Everybody forgot to account for auto imports.

When import competition threatens to hurt U.S. workers here are entitled to adjustment assistance payments in form of unemployment compensation designed to help them find work elsewhere.

But the budget President Carter released in January, he said, these payments would total \$1.4 billion in 1980 and \$1.4 billion in 1981. The revised budget, however, showed only \$1.4 billion for 1980 and \$1.4 billion for 1981. The difference, \$1.4 billion, is the cost of adjustment assistance payments to workers who lose their jobs because of import competition.

Department officials contended that they found out about the situation only last week and could not have done anything about it even if they had known before.

Right now, the administration is scrambling to figure out what to do, including possibly interpreting the adjustment assistance law more strictly and proposing new budget cuts elsewhere to offset the loss.

The White House also is considering taking Congress to tighten eligibility requirements for the program.

The problem stems from two developments.

First, in 1974, Congress liberalized the eligibility requirements for adjustment assistance, demanding only that import competition be an important factor in forcing layoffs at a U.S. plant rather than a primary cause.

Second, the failure of U.S. automakers to shift to small car production quickly enough sent Americans rushing to foreign car dealers instead and brought on a slump in the domestic auto industry.

Part of the rise in import sales comes from increased purchases of Japanese autos in the United States, but a significant portion involves U.S.-brand cars manufactured in Canada. Automakers often have laid off American workers rather than Canadians.

One of the problems with the adjustment assistance program is that once a U.S. plant is certified as eligible for benefits, its entire force remains qualified for a full two years, even if the workers are rehired.

In some cases, U.S. workers receive combined adjustment assistance and unemployment insurance benefits that amount to as much as 150 percent of their regular weekly wages. If a worker is rehired, some are returned.

U.S. Group Calls Misuse 'Relatively Small'

Panel Says Laws Cannot Halt Drug Use

By Alan Panschinski

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) — A panel of the House of Representatives said today that the federal government's efforts to control drug use since 1971, more Americans are using drugs and the problem will continue for several years.

The panel, which is part of a national commission on drug abuse, said in a report that the number of people who use drugs is growing and that the problem is far greater than the government has admitted.

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U.S. Challenge

"To state it plainly, the challenge facing America regarding drugs is to determine how best to live with the inevitable availability of psychoactive drugs while mitigating the harmful aspects of their misuse," the report continues. "A case can be made that we are, in fact, learning to do just that."

The Drug Abuse Council also concludes that:

- There is significant evidence indicating that drug laws actually have very little effect on deterring drug use and that national leaders need to "encourage more realistic expectations" about what law enforcement agencies can — and cannot — do about drugs.
- There should be a new effort to remove criminal penalties for private marijuana possession and use. The report warns, however, that "this conviction should not be misconstrued as giving marijuana a clean bill of health. Much about this drug remains unknown."

Judge Again Drops Count From Lance Fraud Case

By John F. Berry

ATLANTA, April 9 (AP) — U.S. District Court Judge Charles Moye Jr. effectively struck one count yesterday in the government's bank fraud case against former U.S. budget director Bert Lance.

The judge said the government had failed to show that Mr. Lance and one of his three co-defendants made false statements to an Atlanta bank to borrow about \$300,000 to pay off debts from Mr. Lance's unsuccessful 1974 Georgia gubernatorial campaign. He said that the prosecution could not present any further evidence on this count.

It was the second time that Judge Moye had taken an action that had the effect of striking a charge in the case. Last week, he said that he would clear Mr. Lance and his three co-defendants of a conspiracy charge.

The action took place as the government was winding up its case against the four men. The prosecutors expected to rest their case today. The trial, in its 13th week, then will turn to the defense, which is expected to file a series of motions for dismissal.

Should those motions be denied, attorneys said yesterday, Mr. Lance's team will lead off the defense. The defense also hopes that Mr. Lance himself can repeat his persuasive performance of September, 1977, when he effectively defended his financial dealings at a hearing before a Senate committee.

The prosecution called as its final witnesses FBI agents who traced loan proceeds and analyzed financial statements submitted to banks by Mr. Lance and two of his co-defendants.

Defense attorneys had attempted on Monday to halt testimony about loan tracing, charging that the prosecution still was trying to present evidence of a conspiracy, a charge that was dropped last week. The agents testified that proceeds of many loans were used to pay off overdrafts and other loans, many of which were involved in the conspiracy charge.

But prosecutors contended that the purpose of a loan was part of a banker's credit decision, and they hope to persuade the jury that those decisions and other actions by the defendants constituted willful intent to defraud. The defendants argue that they were simply examples of the informal, sometimes unorthodox, dealings that typify country banking in Georgia and elsewhere.

From the beginning of his problems nearly three years ago when he was President Carter's budget director, Mr. Lance has maintained that he was simply a Georgia country banker whose financial affairs were misunderstood by the press and regulators alike. The Justice Department, however, after a major investigation, indicted Mr. Lance and three others for conspiring to defraud those same country banks — and a few city banks, too.

What makes the case unusual is that the defendants do not dispute most of the long list of government allegations. They simply say that what the prosecutors view as fraudulent intent is nothing more than informal, but normal, banking practice in Georgia.

Mine Kills 3 in Egypt

CAIRO, April 9 (UPI) — Two Britons and two Egyptians were killed and two Britons were wounded when a mine, presumably left from the 1973 Middle East war, exploded on the Red Sea coast south of Suez City, press reports said yesterday.

U.S. Clears Atoll in Mid-Pacific After Cleanup From Atom Tests

ENIWETAK ATOLL, April 9 (AP) — The United States yesterday returned Eniwetak Atoll, in the mid-Pacific, to natives of the area, declaring that the three-year cleanup from nuclear tests in the 1940s and 1950s was completed.

Representatives of the U.S. government and military, the Marshall Islands government and the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands gathered for the ceremony. "We rejoice that we have returned to our homeland," said Chief Johannes Peter, a native of Eniwetak.

Most of the 450 natives who came for the ceremony will return to the atoll Ujae, where they were moved 33 years ago when the United States began its 10-year series of nuclear tests. Those who remain on Eniwetak will come back in phases during the next few months. The northern island of Ujae, part of the oval-shaped atoll, will continue to be closed because of high radiation levels.

Vice Adm. Robert Monroe, director of the U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency, said that the 1948-1958 nuclear test program was of great importance and helped preserve security and prevent nuclear war. The price was paid by the people of Eniwetak, he said. "For three years, the United States has been working to repay this great debt to the people of Eniwetak."

Chief Peter expressed thanks for the cleanup and urged his people to proceed with the development of the land and be open to invite visitors to help. About 90 natives have been working on Eniwetak with the U.S. military during the \$100-million operation to clean up after the 43 nuclear tests, including the world's first hydrogen bomb explosion in 1952.



SITE UNSEEN — Rubble of demolished building in Munich seems to lend a certain irony to poster's photograph of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The advertisement, touting a magazine series on West German politics, was put up before the building came down.

Cubans Seek Western Help to Emigrate

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP) — Cubans seeking to emigrate are deluging Western embassies in Havana with telephone appeals for help amid indications that the worsening Cuban economic crisis catalyzed the desperate rush of thousands of persons into the Peruvian Embassy last weekend.

The embassies of Britain, Canada, France and Switzerland were the most popular choices of Cubans soliciting help in leaving the country, according to news agency reports from Havana.

The immediate cause for the rush on the diplomatic mission was the sudden removal of police protection, but the real impetus for the stampede appears to be the economic crisis in Cuba. Rising unemployment, together with deficiencies in planning, organization and supply, and a blight this year on the vital sugar and tobacco crops have combined in the gravest economic situation that President Fidel Castro's government has faced.

The reported increase in the number of telephone inquiries to Western embassies followed Havana radio's announcement that the "vagrants and bums" who had jammed into the Peruvian Embassy since last Friday would be allowed to leave the country.

Mr. Castro visited the embassy on Monday and told the crowd that they were free to leave as soon as another country granted them entry permits.

[French radio stations reported today that the Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy had threatened to go on a hunger strike if they were not allowed shortly to emigrate, according to United Press International. Representatives of the would-be emigrants have sent a letter to President Carter and several other chiefs of states demanding intervention on their behalf, the radio networks reported from Havana.]

Cuba meanwhile rejected an offer of more than 200 tons of relief supplies for the people at the mission, according to the American Red Cross. Cuban authorities reportedly said that they were able to take care of the crowd and rejected the offer of food, medicine, clothing and more than \$82,000 in cash donated by Cuban exiles in the United States. U.S. diplomatic reports from Havana confirmed yesterday that the Cuban government was providing the embassy crowd with food and health care.

At the same time, UN officials and several Latin American nations worked to solve the problem of providing the would-be emigrants with asylum. A meeting of the five-nation Andean Pact grouping Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia and Ecuador was scheduled to discuss the issue today. The United States has said that it will accept some refugees but only after they are flown to Lima to be processed.

The rush of Cubans into the Peruvian Embassy was provoked when authorities in Havana withdrew police guards last Friday, three days after a young Cuban policeman was killed in a conflict with gate-crashers at the installation.

Several years ago, guards were placed at Latin American embassies to discourage Cubans from taking advantage of the Latin American tradition of granting political asylum. Since then, there have been repeated incidents of gate-crashing.

Economic difficulties appear to be the major factor in the recent rise in gate-crashing incidents. In January, Mr. Castro engineered a major government reshuffle in a bid to pull Cuba out of its economic slump, the worst since the 1959 revolution.

To Avoid Recession

Carter Aide Kahn Urges Wage and Price Restraint

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) — Price and wage restraint by U.S. businesses and workers in coming months could help the nation avoid a severe economic downturn, President Carter's chief anti-inflation adviser said today.

"If we can moderate the increases of wages and prices in the months ahead, [then] as the economy eases, we can in fact get interest rates down and moderate — and possibly avoid — the recession that seems to be imminent," said Alfred Kahn.

Mr. Kahn, chairman of the president's Council on Wage and Price Stability, also told the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors that a tax cut this year would be ill advised.

Ronald Reagan, the former California governor who is seeking the Republican presidential nomination, told the same gathering yesterday that a tax cut was needed to spur economic growth and to curb inflation.

Mr. Kahn termed that "the levitation school of economics."

A \$30-billion federal income tax cut over the next several years would produce "some additional incentive, some additional investment," Mr. Kahn said. But, he added, "In the meantime, with the inflationary situation the way it is . . . I think you would get inflation that would make even my hair curl," Mr. Kahn is balding.

Most Disturbing

The presidential adviser called recent months' acceleration in inflation most disturbing. Prices went up more than 13 percent last year, and in the first two months of 1980 they began increasing at an annual rate of more than 18 percent.

That speedup was one reason Mr. Carter rewrote his budget for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, Mr. Kahn said. The revised budget, unlike its predecessor, is balanced.

"That doesn't mean I can promise you that delivery of a balanced budget will dampen the inflationary cycle," Mr. Kahn said. But, he added, "I see no hope of dampening that spiral" if federal spending is not cut and the budget is not balanced.

He insisted that the government is not trying to slow inflation at the expense of U.S. jobs. "The administration is not willfully, consciously trying to bring about a recession at all," he said.

But he remarked that the cut in federal spending — along with credit controls put in place by the Federal Reserve Board last month — are necessary, even if they push the economy into recession.

"We see no alternative to a long-term attempt to restrain" the activities that exacerbate inflation, he said.

Perjury Alleged In U.S. Case on Sale of Aircraft

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP) — A McDonnell Douglas Corp. executive was indicted on perjury charges by a federal grand jury here in connection with an alleged scheme to bribe Pakistani officials in the sale of DC-10 jetliners.

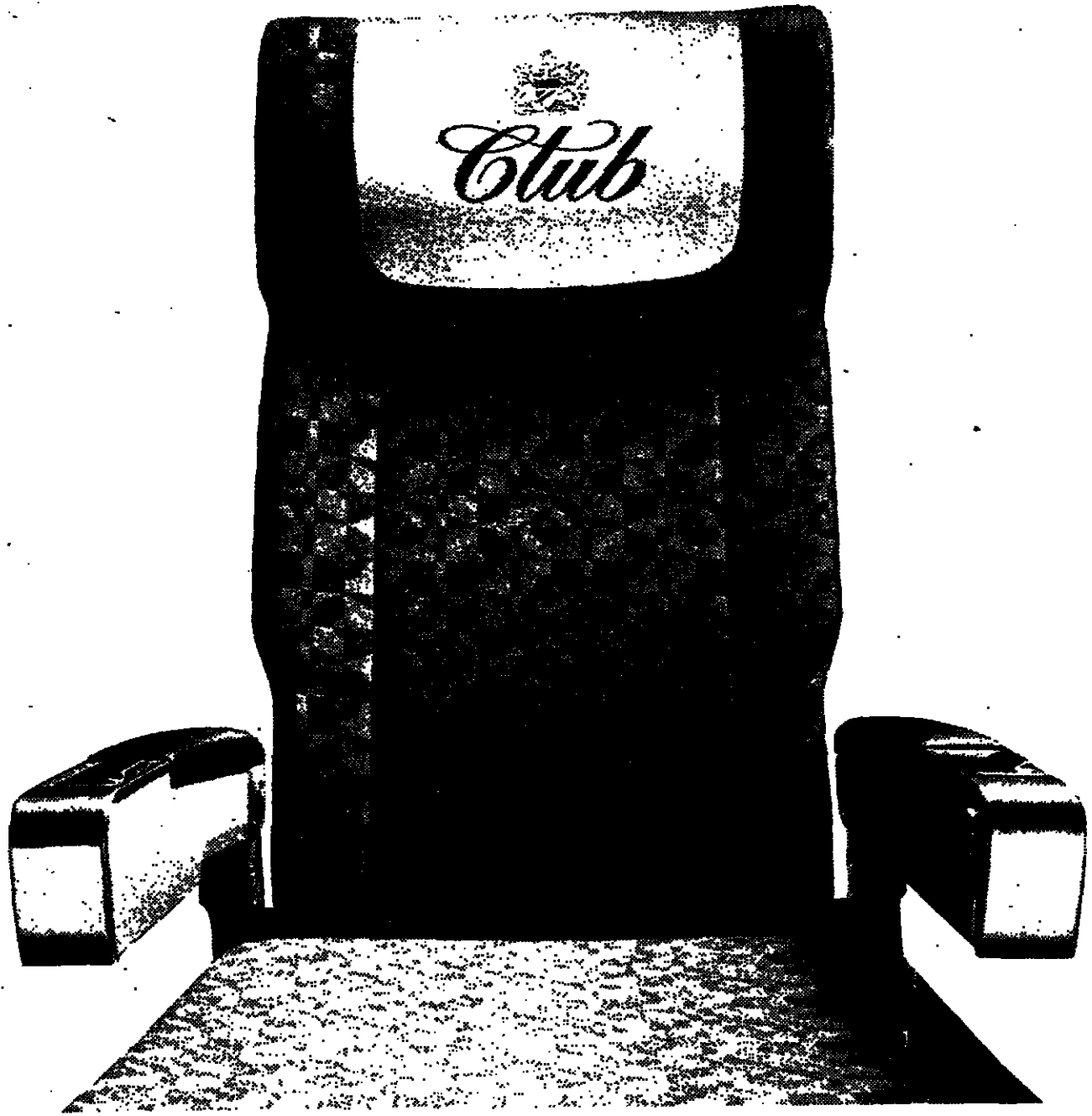
Sherman Pruitt, sales manager for Douglas Aircraft Co. at the time of the alleged scheme in the mid-1970s, already faces fraud and conspiracy charges with three other top McDonnell executives filed last November as part of the same investigation.

It was not immediately clear yesterday why the perjury charges were not contained in the original indictment, although one source said evidence supporting the perjury charge was not obtained until recently.

The charges last fall were the first brought against corporate executives in a long-running Justice Department-Customs Service investigation of alleged corporate bribery overseas. Mr. Pruitt and the three others were accused of concealing from U.S. agencies and the Pakistani government \$1.6 million in secret commissions that were added onto the price of four DC-10s.

The perjury charges allege that Mr. Pruitt lied to a grand jury in December, 1977, when he said he did not have a foreign bank account and swore he did not know to whom Douglas Aircraft's agent in Pakistan was making payments.

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Air Florida Granted 3 Routes to Europe

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday granted Air Florida authority to fly passengers from Miami to Amsterdam, Brussels and Zurich.

Pan American World Airways said recently that it would halt service to Amsterdam and Zurich, and Air Florida requested permission to serve these cities as well as Brussels. The carrier will begin service to Amsterdam and Brussels during the first week in June and to Zurich during the first week in July.

Martens' Reform Bid Stymied

Belgian Coalition Government Resigns

BRUSSELS, April 9 (AP) — The Belgian coalition government of Premier Wilfried Martens today resigned after a dispute between the nation's three linguistic

Martens offered to resign last night after the Senate rejected his proposal for a long-standing coalition between French-speaking Walloon and Dutch-speaking Flem-

ish parties. Martens did not immediately accept the resignation, asking the king to try again for a coalition. The king accepted the resignation after the premier conferred with majority and oppos-

ition leaders. Martens said he would resign after consulting with the king. Martens' resignation was a surprise, as he had been expected to stay in office until the end of the year.

The king, who is a member of the coalition, said he would try to form a new government. He said he would consult with the king and the king would then decide whether to accept the resignation.

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For the second time in a week, the eight senators voted against a Martens proposal to amend the Constitution to grant autonomy to Flanders, Walloons and the area

around the capital city of Brussels. The defection of the eight broke Mr. Martens' two-thirds majority, needed to amend the Constitution.

The Constitution was amended in 1970 to establish regional assemblies for Belgium's three linguistic groups, French, Flemish and German. Legislation to implement the plan was not passed until 1975, and efforts to change the Constitution to allow a parallel administration for the bilingual district of Brussels have failed.

The latest dispute centers on guaranteed rights for the Flemings, who make up 20 percent of Brussels' population, and for the French-speaking majority.

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Wilfried Martens

Heavy Fighting Breaks Chad Cease-Fire

From Agency Dispatches

NDJAMENA, Chad, April 9 — Heavy fighting broke out again today in Chad's embattled capital city despite a truce signed yesterday by rival armies fighting for power.

Shelling and bombing resumed early this morning in many areas of Ndjamena after a quiet night that had led to hopes that yesterday's cease-fire was going to hold. Fighting in Ndjamena thus entered its 18th day, as forces loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei battled those of Defense Minister Hissene Habre. The fighting so far has killed more than 1,500 civilians and combatants.

The fighting was particularly intense in the northeast area of the town near a strategic gendarmerie barracks, close to a French Air Force base where 1,100 French troops are stationed.

Mr. Goukouni and his rival for power, Mr. Habre, both signed the truce, but both said they doubted it would be respected. Each man has said that only the destruction of the other's forces can definitively end Chad's civil strife.

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Norway Marks Anniversary of Nazi Invasion

OSLO, April 9 (AP) — Forty years ago today, Hitler's army attacked Norway, beginning more than five years of occupation during World War II. The grim anniversary was marked all over Norway with ceremonies at execution sites, war memorials, military camps, schools and other places.

King Olav, who as crown prince was forced to flee the country and organize the resistance movement from abroad, attended a ceremony at Oscarsborg fortress in the Oslo Fjord, from where the German battleship Blucher was sunk as it approached Oslo in the morning hours of April 9, 1940.

Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja attended the opening of a commemorative exhibition at the Norwegian Defense Museum at the Akershus fortress in Oslo. The royal family also attended a commemorative Mass in Oslo's main cathedral.

Newspapers carried full-page commemorative articles. Afternoon summed up what it called the four defense lessons drawn by Norway from World War II: Norway cannot count on staying outside a big power conflict; it therefore must have a military defense; it can only build such a defense with assistance from outside because of its small population and its extended territory; it must in peacetime make preparations for such outside assistance.

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Premier Cites Campus Unrest for Keeping Martial Rule

South Korea Students Demanding Ouster of Professors

By Henry Scott Stokes
SEOUL, April 9 (NYT) — The government of South Korea, which imposed martial law after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last October, is worried by a sudden wave of student demonstrations and demands for ousters of professors at leading universities in Seoul and other major cities. Premier Shin Hyon Hwak said in an interview.

Tass Says Brezhnev Leaves for Holiday

MOSCOW, April 9 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev left Moscow yesterday for a holiday, Tass reported.
The agency did not say where he was going but the party and government leader has traditionally spent holidays in Crimea. He made his last official appearance on April 2. Western diplomats believe that Mr. Brezhnev may have been ill in mid-March, when he failed to receive a visiting group of Nicaraguan officials.

took over as premier late last year, said during the interview here that it would be difficult to lift martial law — as urged by a U.S. congressional committee — while public order was threatened by "ferment in so many campuses" across the nation.

The premier, an economist who served in many cabinets since the late 1950s and was a loyal follower of Park, also said that martial law could not be ended until the court martial of Kim Jae Kyu, former head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and confessed killer of the president, was completed with his appeal of a death sentence. The appeal is before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shin, who gave his first interview with an American newspaper since the assassination, was flanked by top officials in his office. His stand on martial law followed a unanimous resolution last month by the House Foreign Affairs Committee urging that "martial law be ended as promptly as possible." The resolution was introduced after the Carter administration requested

\$225 million in military credits for South Korea in fiscal 1981. Not since Park Chung Hee introduced a repressive constitution in 1972 have students been so restive in South Korea.

The latest unrest started March 19 at Konkuk University in Seoul. Hundreds of students, led by activists who were readmitted after politically motivated expulsions under the Park regime, forced the president, Kwack Chong Won, to resign. Since then, two other university presidents were compelled to resign and five others expressed readiness to step down, the Korean press reported.

Students at Seoul National University, the leading institution in the country, listed nine professors they claimed were closely associated with the previous government. Among them was a leading economist, Lim Jong Chol, who students maintained had ties with the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The professors are still there.

Meanwhile, other universities in Seoul went into recess this week as students, brought out by the warm weather, held open-air meetings to

demand the resignations of owner-presidents who they maintained ran private colleges for profit as businesses.

At Kyunghee University, one of many foundations that are privately owned, and which has expanded rapidly since the Korean War, hundreds of students rallied yesterday to demand that president Choe Young Seok and several leading professors with close ties to the Park government leave the campus permanently. Plainclothes police watched from behind shrubs and trees but did not intervene. At Sejong College, about 150 students stormed the residence of a dean to demand her resignation.

The 20th anniversary of a student revolt that led to the resignation of President Syngman Rhee is April 19, and campus unrest is expected to continue.

Church and dissident leaders said that under these circumstances the issue of the death sentence decreed for Kim Jae Kyu and five KCIA aides in the slaying of Park, was liable to be taken up by students. Former President Yun Po Sun, 83, who led a mercy campaign that he said attracted about 2,000 signatures from Christian activists, commented, "The whole country is preoccupied with the question of Kim Jae Kyu's capital punishment."



JAPANESE SPRING — A Japanese boy held by his mother reaches the lowest twig of a cherry tree in Tokyo's Ueno Park to take a closer look at the blossoms. Thousands turned out at the park this week to watch the blossoms, sure signs of spring. They are in full bloom but weather forecast said they will not last until weekend.

Hunger Even After Harvest

Cambodia Lacks Rice Seed As Planting Season Nears

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH (NYT) — Hunger is ever present in Cambodia's countryside in this season, when in normal days the granaries would be full. There are almost no rice seeds in the farmers' hands as the planting season approaches.

The roads, which in peacetime would have been plied by trucks carrying rice from the fertile west toward the cities of the east, bear little traffic, and most of it is Vietnamese military trucks. Even so, the country's few surfaced roads, ravaged by a decade of war and neglect, are crumbling. Every bridge and culvert has been destroyed and patched up precariously.

A four-day trip over nearly 500 miles of Cambodia's main roads was a back-breaking experience. Slowdowns to walking pace to navigate between ridges and craters in the roadway were a constant necessity.

The state of the roads from Phnom Penh to the main western city of Battambang and on to Siem Reap justified the concern expressed by Cambodian and international relief officials that, even if sufficient food and seeds could be

brought to the two entry points, Phnom Penh and Kompong Som, the distribution of the fleet of 150 trucks, soon to be augmented to 1,500, would pose huge problems.

Little Repair

Although some traces of road repair were visible near cities, no repair work was in progress.

Overuse of roads does not appear to be a present problem. In 50 miles of travel, only three relief trucks were encountered. One was empty. Two, parked at the roadside south of Kompong Thom, were loaded with people.

Stops in six of Cambodia's provinces disclosed a uniform prevalence of hunger, which was equal evident in four provinces visited earlier. Reports from Cambodia and international officials who visited other provinces add up to a picture of nationwide food shortage the best time of year — that is, the early months of the agricultural cycle, after the year-end harvest.

In the villages and towns visited even in the most populous and rich regions, men, women and children reported that they were hungry. They said that at many times they ate thin rice gruel rather than the solid boiled rice that is Cambodia's staple food.

In all of the villages, which traditionally live from their own rice, fruit, vegetables and poultry, people reported that they were near the end of their carefully husbanded rice and either were eating grains that they had set aside to seed or were reaching the point where they would have to do so.

Small Harvest

Last year's harvest was woeful, small because seed was short and planting time. Drought continues to be severe, and all of Cambodia has been plagued by an infestation of rats. One agricultural official in Battambang, the principal rice-producing province, said that rat damage amounted to 30 percent of total crop.

A farmer in a village near Siem Reap said he had planted three sacks of rice and harvested a total crop of one sack. Vegetables and fruit are in short supply.

Battambang officials voiced deep pessimism over the prospects for the coming growing season. Even if the international community can provide sufficient seed for the planting season, drastic shortages of trucks, gasoline and diesel fuel, draft animals, tractors and plows preclude any limited success for their modest production plans.

The failure of the last crop enhances the importance of distribution of relief foodstuffs. Uniformly, villagers living by the side of the main roads reported that such distributions had been infrequent, irregular and pathetically small. Persons encountered who had come from villages that are less accessible provided even more discouraging accounts.

Rice Distribution

In the village of Kabor, in Siem Reap province, the men and women who had gathered around a village interpreter reported that since their liberation from the Pol Pot regime in January, 1979, they had received two government distributions. The first was 4.4 pounds of rice per person, the second, about 6 months ago, 3.3 pounds.

In Sam Kor, in Kompong Thom province, villagers said they had received three distributions of corn, which Cambodians are not used to eating and which, they say, upsets their stomachs. The first and third rations were 1.1 pounds, the second 3.3 pounds per person.

In the same village, a man who lived 5 miles off the main road and had come in the "forlorn hope of trading an oxcart for rice, said his village had received 3 rations since the liberation. Each amounted to between 1 and 1.5 pounds of corn per household.

Aid officials here generally believe that much of the international assistance, both from the Soviet bloc and from the Western community, represented by the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross, is distributed in lieu of pay to civil servants.

Civil Servants

They receive 35.2 pounds of rice a month and, generally, supplements of 24.2 pounds for their wives and children. This distribution will not change with the introduction this month of a currency, the rial, because civil servants will be allowed to buy the same rations at state stores set aside for them. The regime of former Premier Pol Pot discontinued the use of money when it seized power in 1975.

Although the government here condemns it in severe terms, it tolerates, as does the Vietnamese occupation army, a steady stream of Cambodians to the Thai border. There they receive rice, medicine and at some points rice seed distributed by the two international organizations that handle relief here.

Villagers said that they considered the border feeding operation the essential element between them and famine. It is evident by the visible depletion of the center of Cambodia that the border and Phnom Penh have become the principal focuses of life because of the greater availability of food.

The prevalence in the capital of civil servants, who use their rations as a medium of exchange for other goods or gold, accounts for the drawing power of this city. Its population is estimated at considerably higher than the government figure of about 300,000.

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Cambodia Says Thais Will Not Discuss Refugee Return

By Denis D. Gray

PHNOM PENH, April 9 (AP) — Foreign Minister Hun Sen said today that Cambodia had rejected negotiations with Thailand on the possible repatriation of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians living in that country or along their common border, but that Thailand had repeatedly refused.

He added that all "loyal Cambodians" living abroad were welcome to return to help rebuild their shattered country. Only simple immigration documents were needed, he said.

Hun Sen denounced the recent trips to the United States, Canada

and China by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, stressed that the former leader had "no more role to play" in Cambodia, now run by a Vietnamese-backed government, and added: "We don't want people like Sihanouk, [former leader] Lon Nol and [anti-Communist guerrilla leader] Son San."

The 29-year-old minister, in an interview, rejected proposals for creation of a Cambodian coalition government including Prince Sihanouk and for United Nations-sponsored elections.

"There will be elections in this country but they will be sponsored by ourselves," he said. "Would the

United States accept UN-sponsored elections this November?"

Only 31 countries and liberation movements, most of them pro-Soviet, recognize Cambodia's government. The United Nations does not. But Hun Sen predicted it was only a matter of time until more nations established diplomatic ties, especially those from the nonaligned movement.

The continued presence in Cambodia of Vietnamese troops and civilian advisers — one of the chief barriers to the government's acceptance abroad — is largely dependent on how long China and the United States continue to threaten Cambodia, the foreign minister said.

Hun Sen blamed almost all of Cambodia's troubles on Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists.

Some Western aid officials believe that the international community will be less generous in its humanitarian aid to the Phnom Penh government after the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan. The Russians maintain close ties with Cambodia.

Shell Kills 10 Refugees

BANGKOK, April 9 (UPI) — A mortar shell hit a clinic in a Cambodian border settlement last night, killing 10 refugees and wounding 16, officials said today.

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Research

The Mission of the Bollandists:
A Complete Catalog of Saints

By Sara Wright

BRUSSELS (IHT) — The Bollandists, a small band of Jesuit scholars, have been working in Brussels since 1607 to ferret out, edit and publish everything ever written about all the saints in the Roman Catholic Church. The result of this extraordinary labor is the still-unfinished, 67 folio *Acta Sanctorum*.

The Revs. Baudouin de Gaiffier, Francois Halpain, Paul Devos, Joseph van der Straeten and Michel Boyer, with librarian Auguste Corckel, work in five floors of sky-high stacks over the Collège de la Sainte-Trinité. They have 400,000 volumes, including 9th century lexicons — cataloged by hand and author, and an almost saintly indifference to comfort. There are a few radiators, some reading lamps, and a fine layer of dust that, God's mercy, is all-pervading.

The number of saints on record gives an idea of the magnitude of the work: 9,000 mentioned in Latin hagiographies, 1,500 in the church's Eastern canon, and 1,500 in Greek files. As new evidence is discovered, the Bollandists add to the work. In a half century, new or newly numbered more than six scholars consider it good progress to have brought their research up to Nov. 11, the day devoted among others, St. Martin. They are perfectly satisfied, from the available evidence, that he did indeed slice his cloak in half to share with a freezing beggar.

While the appearance of each volume of the *Acta Sanctorum* is painstakingly slow, a review modestly called *Annales Bollandiques* (Bollandist Annals) is published quarterly, dealing with information about the saints considered outside the scope of the *Acta*. It is the *Annales* that are distributed to libraries, universities and learned societies around the world.

Today the church admits that some saints are legends from the pagan past. The Bollandists point out that legends of martyrs repeat themselves over and over. The same language is used to tell of the trials, virtues and rewards.

One kind of saint a society revered tells a great deal about its values. Chivalry, for example, was glorified in St. George's rescue of a maiden from a dragon — an act that he performed, alas, with a sword. A premium through the ages that women went through long, tortuous, and growing, to preserve their virginity. St. Elizabeth, Uncumber and Wilgefortis are legends that have come about through simple human error. This appears to be the case in the life of St. Ursula, reputedly martyred by 11,000 Vikings. The Bollandist's spokesman, the Rev. Devos, says the scholars suspect that a slip of the pen made the crowd. A scribe probably drew a line, calligraphic symbol for 1,000, over the numeral 11,000. At any rate, the legendary lady has been dropped from the church calendar.

The Jesuit scholar Heinrich Rosweyde first had the idea of annotating and publishing material about saints in order to establish the historical truth about them and protect the stories from the vagaries of translation. As the scope of his undertaking grew, he became apparent one of his colleagues said, "This man was born to live to 200."

No such miracle occurred. In fact, Rosweyde did not live to start the writing he planned. It was his assistant, Jean Bolland, who began the *Acta* and gave his name to the group of scholars. He decided to include saints about whom nothing had been written, and specified that notes would accompany all relevant texts, rather than be published at the end of the finished work — a wise plan, as it turned out.

Although he was ordered by his superiors to follow the church calendar — a directive that complicated things since the feast days of two saints referred to in a single document might be months apart — Bolland completed two months' worth of saints known then. The lives of the January saints, in two volumes, were published in 1643. February followed in 1658, in three volumes.

The original intent was to study only Belgian and neighboring saints, but Bolland's successors decided to tackle the whole galaxy. In the 18th century, the Bollandists became traveling scholars. They scoured Europe for manuscripts, and their findings obliged them to become linguists as well as historians and geographers. The first two months' volumes of the *Acta* were in Latin. From the March volumes (1680) on, Greek texts appeared with Latin translations. The Bollandists today read and write Greek, Syriac, Slavonic, Georgian, Armenian, Coptic, Arabic and Gaelic, all of which appear in the *Acta* with Latin translations.

The Bollandists have continued to work almost continually since the 17th century, with only brief respites during suppression and revolution. They have been the subjects of political intrigue within the church, and were subjected to an Inquisition inquiry as to whether there was not something heretical in doubting the very existence of certain saints.

In 1773, the Society of Jesus was abolished by papal order, and was not re-established until 1814. The Bollandists, however, were allowed to continue working in Brussels' Couderberg monastery until it met the fate of most monasteries during the French Revolution.

After the formation of Belgium in 1830, the new parliament was slow to subsidize such a study. Only the rumor that France planned to publish its own version galvanized the Belgians to action. In 1837, Abbe de Ram, rector of the newly reopened university at Louvain, appointed three Belgian Jesuits to make a new start on the *Acta*. While they were building up their library, the French did in fact bring out an edition of September saints' lives. Not surprisingly, no one in Belgium Bollandist circles considers this work of any importance.

To be a Bollandist, the Rev. Devos said, requires intellectual toughness and great patience. The scholars know they are working on something that is unlikely to be finished in their lifetimes. They call themselves "tenacious seekers of truth," he said, and if a saint's act cannot be proved, the Bollandists say so, sometimes stepping on ecclesiastical toes in the process.

Brussels' own St. Gudule, who used to share the cathedral with St. Michel, lost her halo when the Bollandists announced "with great regret" that no one of any credibility was present when the devil blew out her lantern. Though Michel, who is archangel as well as saint, now technically reigns supreme at the cathedral, most Brussels residents still call the church *Sainte Gudule*.

And when will the Bollandists' task be done? In good time, said the Rev. Devos, noting that in Belgium, Job is considered a saint.

Stoppard Fantasy on Soviet Mental Clinic Gets Fine Adaptation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 9 (IHT) — The Theatre de la Ville under Jean Mercure's supervision is enjoying a fruitful season.

Mercure and his actress wife, Janeline, opened the season to display their considerable abilities in holding audience attention in an adaptation of the two-character American comedy about a pair of senior citizens at the card table, "Win, Lose or Draw," a tour de force that will probably be forced to tour. It has temporarily departed to make way for two other full-blooded productions.

The first is "La messe aux moines," a play for actors and orchestra by Tom Stoppard and Andre Previn that had its London premiere (as "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour") in 1977. Guy Dumur has translated its text into French with his customary skill and its Parisian performance is enriched by the presence of Pierre Vanecq and Robert Dhery (who has directed) in the leading roles.

A curious ironic fantasy, it transpires in a Soviet mental clinic in which the two characters share a cell. One is a certifiably insane, ruled by an abiding delusion that he is the conductor of a symphony orchestra. The other is a problem dissident, a man of international reputation, whose imprisonment is causing a scandal abroad. What are the commissars to do about the latter, who refuses to bend to their will?

Dhery, familiar in England and the United States from the tour of his musical comedy "La Plume de Ma Tante" and his many motion pictures, is a revue artist, while Vanecq is an interpreter of the intellectual drama. Their performing styles differ widely, but this to the advantage of their current joint assignment, endowing it with extended range, vitality and variety.

The production with which it shares the Theatre de la Ville repertory is also one of admirable ingenuity, a free-wheeling and boisterous revival of Regnard's "Le Legs de la mort." First staged in 1708, it has survived as a classic of 18th-century French comedy, although, like Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," it is farce rather than pure comedy. It was written in obvious imitation of Moliere and bears bold traces of two of

his plays, "L'Avare" and "Le Malade Imaginaire," and in theme something of Jonson's "Volpone." Its plot revolves about the schemes of greedy relatives and servants to get their itching paws on the fortune of an avaricious and suspicious old man who is rumored to be at death's door. The hypocrisy of all concerned is exposed adroitly, with the action developing from one laughable incident after another in a nonstop alternation of hope and disappointment on the part of the impatient would-be heirs.

The comedy-drama might seem little more than a clever mimicry of the Moliere manner minus the master's devastating satire, but Maurice Coussonneau's vigorous mise-en-scene sets it free from academic examination. It has been staged as a play within a play.

To the center of a holiday fairgrounds comes the chariot of Thespis, the dusty wagon of strolling players. Once it has rolled on the boards, its occupants descend to transform it into a performing platform and enact in lively fashion the characters of Regnard. Maurice Chevit is the grumpy, ailing uncle everyone wishes was dead; Pierre Auresy is his nephew, whose fiancée, played by Marie-Christine Rousseau, is nearly snatched away by the affluent ancient; Roger Pierre, the well-known comic, is the conniving valet, hatching his conspiracies with Claudine Collas, the servant maid. Performing in close harmony, the company turns the 270-year-old joke into vivid, stimulating entertainment.

Regnard's life, too, would be the stuff of exciting melodrama. He traveled widely and had a Casanova's appetite for adventure and amour. In Bologna he fell in love with Madame de Prade and traveled with her and her husband aboard an English ship from Genoa to Marseilles. The ship was attacked by two Algerian corsairs and, although Regnard put up a gallant fight, he and de Prade were sold in a slave market and Madame de Prade was bought for a harem. A priest who spent his life redeeming Christian captives purchased the release of prisoners — just in time, for Regnard's master, angered that four of his wives were enamored of his slave, was about to impale and roast him.

Regnard later gained literary fame, official rank and a comfortable fortune and lived in a chateau near Paris. Mystery surrounds his

death; Voltaire suggested it was a suicide, a matter for dramatists to speculate upon. A century later, when the Church of St. Germain, in which he was buried, was undergoing repairs, the workmen came upon the skeleton of a man and left it for reinterment next day. A band of hooligans pulled it about and brandished the skull, which still had long hair attached to it. As it was dragged across the cobblestones it disintegrated into powder. It had been the head of Regnard — certainly a macabre touch for a horror movie.

The art of dramatic recital is to be experienced at the Centre d'Art Collège (4 rue Constance), where the distinguished Moscow actor Lev Kroug is featured in two monodramas from Dostoevski in Russian. The first, "Poor Folk," is the exchange of letters between a shabby old man of St. Petersburg and a fair maiden who lives in the same apartment building; the second, "A Gentle Creature," is a character sketch.

Kroug impersonates with fine nuance and sardonic humor the troubled, lovesick clerk of Dostoevski, a figure both grotesque and touching in his striking characterization. The programs are to be repeated April 10, 11 and 12 at 8:30 p.m.

Theater in England

'Make and Break': Death of Salesmen

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, April 9 (IHT) — Michael Frayn's "Make and Break," now at the Lyric Theatre Hammersmith, but due at the end of this month to the Theatre Royal Haymarket, is about the death of salesmen — literal deaths, spiritual deaths, emotional deaths.

The territory is not the New England of Willy Loman's hopeless sales drives, but the equally bleak world of the Frankfurt Trade Fair. Partitions are the name of the game: The company sells movable walls of a kind that can expand, contract, turn around and sometimes apparently disappear altogether. In a breathtakingly well-staged opening sequence (the director here is Michael Blakemore) the salesmen arrange and rearrange their walls like a conjurer's magic box, frequently vanishing into the middle of three newly joined walls only to emerge again through a door in the fourth.

But from then on it gets a lot more serious: Frayn has abandoned the jokiness of his earlier plays about journalists and Oxford graduates in favor of a three-hour comedy of philosophical despair about mankind's infinite capacity for self-destruction.

It is one of many ironies that his characters are in the building business. One of them was engaged not so long ago in reducing Germany to rubble from an airplane; he seems to have failed to notice the quirk of fate by which he is now equally involved in reconstruction. Here, as so often in Frayn, we have an isolated community, a world (in this case that of business transactions) that has its own rules, its own conversations, its own seductions and its own special winners and losers.

The chief organization man, in a wondrously controlled performance by Leonard Rossiter, performs much the same functions as the unseen movie mogul in John Osborne's "The Hotel in Amsterdam"; he exists so that we may judge the others, though here we have the additional pleasure of judging him as well. Like all great salesmen, he is an evangelist. The product is his very being, his reason for existence. His world is full of clients, and to them he will sell quite literally anything, including sizable chunks of himself. Seduction is to be judged in terms of sales opportunities lost or won, and his team (equally immaculately played by Frunella Scales, James Groux, Peter Blythe and Glyn Gram) is not given a moment to spare. When one of them dies,

it is at most inconvenient. But Frayn is, I think, telling us that the death is merely physical confirmation of the spiritual state in which these men have been living for years.

Not the easiest of Shakespeare's comedies, "As You Like It" has recently been subjected to grand operatic treatment at the National and elsewhere. To his considerable credit, Terry Hands, in a new production for the Royal Shakespeare Company opening the 1980 season at Stratford, has abandoned that concept and gone back to a fast and furious, often farcical staging that does the play nothing but good: It keeps both us and the plot awake.

Abd' Elkader Farrah's opening setting is all sheepskins, so that Act One appears to be taking place inside a very large bedroom slipper; then, however, the skins are flown skyward to reveal a ravishingly beautiful Forest of Arden, peopled by resident comers in the shape of Derek Godfrey as Jacques and Joe Melia as the visiting Touchstone. They, together with Susan Fleetwood as Rosalind and Sinead Cusack as a marvelously bright and comic Celis, then operate a series of solo turns as if allowing us to be the spectators at a series of sideshows all being held as part of some massive forest celebration.

This is a play much loved by directors, since it is spongelike enough to admit of almost any interpretation. Happily, Hands has settled for sheer jaunty enjoyment and has encouraged his company to have themselves a ball in the hope that the feeling might spread out across the stalls. It does. Godfrey, for instance, is not the usual melancholic bore but an unusually chubby and benevolent Jacques. True, the court scenes suffer from some severe undercasting — indeed, one effect of the RSC's current successes on at least three London stages has been to leave the Stratford company so depleted that it appears to have considerable difficulty rounding out even so comparatively slender a Shakespearean cast as the one required here.

But once the principals get themselves safely to Arden, we are into a generally enchanting series of mismatched romances, all of which end unbelievably happily. Instead of the usual turgid pastoral, we have a kind of period Ben Travers escapade, and devil take the hindmost.

Canine Shoes
Tread Safely

SOLLEFTEA, Sweden (UPI) — Now they're making shoes for dogs. Sven Eric Norstrom is the shoe-maker, and his shoes, which look like a cross between slippers and socks, are for dogs trained to carry out dangerous assignments.

It started with safety regulations for nuclear power plants. Dogs as well as humans are required to wear special protective covering while on the premises of atomic power plants to prevent carrying possible radioactive particles outside.

But the shoes, with tops made of plastic and soles of leather or rubber, are also being distributed to dogs that work on ships where chemicals may spill or are sent into fire zones to look for survivors. Norstrom has sold 300 "double pairs" of the dog shoes, which come in two sizes.

Relics Found in Turkey

ISTANBUL (AP) — Villagers tillage land in Gunluce, in western Turkey, have unearthed historical artifacts dating back to the Byzantine and Roman eras in Asia Minor, the Anatolia News Agency said.

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aria Vittorio Emanuele II

Cambodian Relief Effort Runs an Obstacle Course of Crises

This concludes a condensation of a series by William Shawcross, the British journalist who recently won the George Polk Award for his investigation of U.S. policy in Cambodia in "Sidehows: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia."

By William Shawcross

LONDON (HT) — The entire Cambodian relief program, in Cambodia itself and in Thailand, is engulfed in crises. Unless they are resolved at once they threaten to undo all that has so far been achieved.

The Thai government is closing Kao-I-Dung, the world's largest refugee camp, which has been called the largest city of Cambodians in the world. Its 112,000 refugees are being dispersed to other camps; they fear forcible repatriation.

Along the Thai border, a few miles east of Kao-I-Dung, more than a quarter-million Cambodians are camping. They are controlled by groups of Khmer Rouge or Khmer Serei, so-called free Khmers. For the most part, they live in a state of anarchy and are dependent on international food aid. Their future is uncertain. The monsoon next month will sweep away their foul campsites if the Thais or Vietnamese do not do so first.

Within Cambodia, the crisis is even more serious. About 30,000 tons of rice seed is needed by the end of next month if this year's crop is to be planted. Huge amounts of food and fertilizer are also needed. Yet international relief organizations are short of money, and the docks in Phnom Penh have collapsed. And since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan there is less, not more, Western inclination to do anything to help the Vietnamese client regime of Heng Samrin.

Like their countrymen at home, Cambodians in Thailand are dependent on international organizations, in particular on the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to protect them. They do not have enormous reason for confidence.

One of UNHCR's main responsibilities is to prevent the forcible repatriation of refugees. But twice last year, Thai authorities organized mass repatriations by force and UNHCR failed to protest. Western officials in Bangkok — particularly at the U.S. Embassy — fear that unless a "durable solution" can be found soon, more forcible repatriation will occur.

Illegal Immigrants

Immediately after the January, 1979, invasion of Cambodia, Cambodian refugees began to head for Thailand. Unlike previous refugees since 1975, Thailand refused to let UNHCR care for them; they were labeled illegal immigrants. Last April, the Thai military loaded 1,700 of them onto buses and then forced them at gunpoint back across the border to face death from either starvation or continued fighting.

No UNHCR protest was made, except by the local field officer, David Taylor. Thai officials were infuriated, demanding Taylor's removal from the border. UNHCR agreed and did not replace him for several months.

For much of 1979, the UNHCR office in Bangkok was also without a regional protection officer, the post with overall responsibility for preventing forced repatriation. So neither on the border nor in Bangkok did UNHCR have officials dealing fully with the repatriation crisis.

Last May, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim privately raised the issue with Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan. But in June, the Thai government forced another 40,000 refugees back into Cambodia amid appalling conditions. Thousands died. The Red Cross protested vigorously; again, UNHCR failed to do so. The head of the Bangkok office, Leslie Goodyear, argued that to criticize the government might provoke even harsher measures. Some of his younger staff wrote to Geneva to complain.

By early September, it was clear that conditions in Cambodia were worse than ever. Hundreds of thousands of diseased and starving people began to converge on the Thai border. Under pressure from Washington, the Thai gov-

ernment changed its policy. Kriangsak visited the border Oct. 18 and, moved by the misery he saw, declared that Thailand would have "an open door." Refugees could either camp along the border or come into "holding centers" inside the country.

During the next few weeks UNHCR — with help from voluntary agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and embassies — helped build camps to house nearly 150,000 people. Conditions were terrible at first, flooded by rains. The first camp, at Sakeo, was mainly for Khmer Rouge and civilians under their control; the biggest, at Kao-I-Dung, ably run by UNHCR, by Mark Mallouche Brown, a young British journalist, housed about 60,000 peasants and 50,000 survivors of the Khmer bourgeoisie.

Apprehension

From the start UNHCR discouraged the idea of the camps' being permanent. As a result, few camps are well enough built to withstand the monsoon that will come next month. One of the main problems in all the camps has been refugee apprehension about the future, specifically a fear that UNHCR is not able or willing to protect them from being forcibly repatriated.

The Thai and Khmer people have never held each other in high regard. Kriangsak's open-door policy won international plaudits, but it helped bring about the fall of his government in February. Officials of the new government speak of the refugees with anger and contempt. Newspaper editorials demand their expulsion.

U.S. Embassy officials are trying to encourage resettlement in third countries — even Jonestown, Guyana, is being considered as a site. But UNHCR officials have discouraged such schemes, arguing that no third countries will take all the refugees and that Cambodia needs them.

To try and work out a scheme of voluntary repatriation, Zia Rizvi, UNHCR's new and energetic regional coordinator, flew to Phnom Penh in February. He was met by a mission was broadcast by the Voice of America, there was panic at Kao-I-Dung. Hunger strikes, even suicides were threatened. Almost no one wants to return to Cambodia under the Vietnamese or the Khmer Rouge, or as long as instability persists.

Similar fears for the future are evident in the camps that have straddled the border since last summer. There, perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 people have been sustained, in a state of a Red Cross-United Nations feeding program — the codename of the direct program to Phnom Penh is called Ban Mak Mouen. It is controlled by a man called Van Saren, a Thai smuggler closely linked to corrupt Thai officials and a former soldier in the U.S.-backed army of General Lon Nol. He dominates the foul camp, where there is no sanitation, with armed thugs and by controlling the distribution of the free food provided by the agencies. His evident gangsterism is cloaked with absurd promises to "liberate" Cambodia.

Badly Monitored

Much has been made, with good reason, of the failure of the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin governments to distribute international relief in Cambodia. But the border feeding has been no better monitored; people like Van Saren use food for demonstrably political and commercial purposes.

There are now about 20 sites along the border at which international food is being distributed. Some are controlled by thugs like Van Saren, others by the Khmer Rouge, still others by so-called reawakened Khmer Rouge — who claim to be altogether gentler than before.

The most successful site is at Nong Chan. It was set up last year with the help of a diligent ICRC official named Robert Ashe. Here food has been given away — rather than sold — to Cambodians coming from the interior. Tens of thousands of people come to Nong Chan for food.

It is an extraordinary, touching sight. They come with bullock carts, old bicycles and on



Cambodian refugees and makeshift straw huts at camp in Nong Samet, Thailand.

foot. The sit under trees, waiting for rice. Then they return into the empty interior, to a silence punctuated by artillery fire.

More than 27,000 tons of rice has been brought to the border since September (as against 59,000 tons delivered to the Heng Samrin regime). The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok claims it has kept over a million people alive inside Cambodia. Some relief workers question that figure, but according to UNicef at least 116,000 people are coming to Nong Chan and other sites every week. As the food situation worsens again in the interior, the figure will grow.

At best, the feeding program for Cambodia can be only a time-buying proposition, one to keep Cambodians alive long enough to work out some long-term solution for the political problems that continue to rack the country. It is terribly precarious. The Thais periodically attack and close Nong Chan. In Cambodia itself, the distribution system is still totally inadequate; moreover, the docks at Phnom Penh, one of the two ports at which the government allows food to be imported, have collapsed — at a time when docks are needed more than ever, for importing seed as well as food.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had planned to ship 30,000 tons of rice seed into Cambodia early this year. That would have been enough for about one million hectares, a third of the prewar crop. Every ton of seed, properly planted and harvested, produces 6 to 10 tons of rice. The FAO plan was to give

Cambodia a 200,000-ton harvest by the end of 1980. That seemed realistic when planned six months ago.

But FAO still has not even produced the necessary seed, let alone shipped it. Unless new access routes are granted, it is now virtually impossible to ship it in time to meet the Cambodian planting season at the end of May.

At the same time, more food than ever is needed. The Red Cross-United Nations estimate of the amount needed for the rest of this year is 230,000 tons — up 15 percent from the January calculation. The brief respite that the relief program won in parts of the country is over.

Even before the docks at Phnom Penh collapsed, logistics were under severe strain. The warehouses at Kompong Som are clogged again — in part with Soviet shipments of food. The Russians say they will ship about 130,000 tons of supplies this year.

The international organizations are desperately looking for new distribution routes. These include trucks from Saigon and the increased use of barges up the Mekong River beyond Phnom Penh. The Heng Samrin government still refuses to allow flights to provincial airports or a formal land bridge by road or rail from Thailand. But without a gigantic airlift of the kind mounted by the U.S. government during the 1970-75 war, or without an immediate opening of a land bridge, it seems impossible that this year's crop will be planted.

If not, Cambodia will remain totally indigent for at least another 12 months. By the end of

1980, the cost of the relief program will be close to \$1 billion.

Yet money is already running out. The international organizations have spent over \$200 million since September. The United States has been the largest contributor, with \$72 million. Waldheim is seeking another \$260 million through the end of 1980.

But financial cutbacks in the United States and elsewhere are combining with irritation over the distribution problems to make donor countries only reluctantly generous. The U.S. contribution — the most important for symbolic as well as straight financial reasons — is now hostage to budget cuts decreed by President Carter.

Hanging over the difficulties of refugee repatriation, feeding, seed procurement and distribution loom the political problems. Without their solution the relief effort will continue to be obstructed — by all sides. Conversely, until and unless the political problems are solved, the relief effort will have to continue.

Ten years after the Vietnamese, Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger drew Cambodia into war, games are still being played with the country. The principal players inside Cambodia are:

- The Heng Samrin government. Fourteen months after it was installed by the Vietnamese, it is still skeletal and utterly dependent on Hanoi. It has not even developed a medical service and restricts the number of foreign doctors to an inadequate minimum — about 100 in all.
- Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge. It is reduced to at most 25,000 troops in the west and northeast, but the fear of their return leads many Cambodians to tolerate continued Vietnamese occupation. They are mounting an extraordinary, post-Afghanistan propaganda campaign in the West, but despite continued support from China and logistical aid from Thailand, they are growing weaker. Still, they are tying down the Vietnamese.

- The Khmer Serei. Its only serious segment is the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, run in western Cambodia by Son Sam, a 68-year-old former premier from the Sihanouk days. Son Sam has several well-organized villages inside Cambodia. His army is led by Dien Del, one of Lon Nol's few effective generals. He is not trying to attack the Vietnamese, but to recruit support, telling people there is an alternative to both the Vietnamese and the Khmer Rouge. He is helped by the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok as a third force, and is paid by the Chinese. Peking, however, is putting him under increasing pressure to ally with the Khmer Rouge.

Outside Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk has been vainly soliciting support for himself. He has declared that no one wants him to head a resistance movement and that he may return to Phnom Penh under Vietnamese control after all, rather than die in exile.

U.S. Position Confused

Hanoi calls the situation in Cambodia irreversible. But its 200,000 troops in Cambodia are said to be costing the Soviet Union \$2 million a day. Vietnam's own economy is in shambles, and it faces a food deficit of at least 2 million tons in 1980. Until now, such deficits have been made good by the Russians. This year, after the U.S. cutback of grain sales, Moscow has told Hanoi that no such aid will be available.

China, conversely, has argued that continued Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia is intolerable. And for Peking, the war is cheap to sustain. Merely by arming the Khmer Rouge, Son Sam and other guerrilla groups, it can tie down the Vietnamese and bleed Vietnam's economy. Chinese officials say they see a 5- or 10-year struggle; they seem prepared "to fight to the last Cambodian." Unlike the Soviet Union, China has sent no humanitarian aid to Cambodia.

Washington's position seems confused. The State Department and Mrs. Carter have been committed to huge humanitarian programs, yet National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has always seemed preoccupied with playing the China card. Afghanistan has probably increased this tendency.

One statement of the U.S. position was given recently by a senior official visiting Bangkok. "The U.S. shares common interests with China on Indochina," he told a background briefing. "That is, to dilute the Soviet influence in Indochina and get the Vietnamese out of Cambodia." It is in U.S. interests to see a neutral and independent Cambodia.

But he added that the United States understands that "any political solution would have to take into account Vietnamese interests. That is, that a government in Cambodia should not be hostile to Vietnam."

That is not the Chinese position. If, despite Afghanistan, the United States is prepared to be imaginative and not to play the China card blindly — as such a statement suggests it might be — then there would be hope for a settlement. Otherwise there seems to be none.

One possible means of reaching a political settlement, suggested among others by Sihanouk, is an international conference like the Geneva Conference of 1954, which created Cambodian neutrality. So far, both the Chinese and the Vietnamese have refused to consider it.

While a conference as such is not absolutely essential, some sort of compromise clearly is. It would seem to include a number of elements. The West must recognize that Vietnam is the dominant power in Indochina by reasons of numbers alone (51 million Vietnamese, 3 million Lao, 5-6 million Cambodians). Vietnam has legitimate security interests in Cambodia. Sihanouk understood that in the '60s. His successors, Lon Nol and Pol Pot, did not, and they caused disaster.

Scenario

The Vietnamese will withdraw troops only if a friendly government in Phnom Penh is guaranteed. One scenario is a broadening of the Heng Samrin government to include Sihanouk, Son Sam and other independent politicians. The Khmer Rouge could not be part of any such coalition. Secret contacts with Son Sam are already rumored, and Heng Samrin officials say they would allow Sihanouk back in a titular role. He is probably the only figure, battered as he is, whose presence in Phnom Penh could persuade large numbers of refugees to return freely to Cambodia. He is clearly thinking of it himself.

As an incentive to Vietnam, the West and Japan should offer a long-term relief and rehabilitation plan for Indochina, similar to the Marshall Plan after World War II. The United States should offer normalization of relations with Hanoi as part of an overall settlement.

Such suggestions may seem utopian. But without some such leap of political imagination Cambodia seems doomed — and while Cambodia remains a cockpit of war, all Southeast Asia will remain unstable.

There are no signs of compromise, particularly among members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations. Were they to decide to moderate their hostility to Hanoi and Heng Samrin, their Western partners would have to follow.

Every age has its symbols of horror. The destruction of Cambodia is a symbol of our time. There are other contemporary disasters — East, Timor and Ethiopia-Somalia, to name but two. But, for complex political, emotional and logistical reasons, Cambodia has recently attracted more attention.

Precisely because of the concern it has aroused, Cambodia is now a vital test: When there is worldwide consensus that a human disaster has occurred, is occurring and will, unless actively prevented, continue to occur, is it possible for nations to agree that it must be prevented?

Or will short-term, often hypothetical, political concerns condemn not only Cambodians to death today but also the rest of mankind to be seen in history as accessories to another great crime of this century?

That is the issue. If the community of nations does not have the political will to save Cambodia, then that community cannot be confident of having the will, ultimately, to save itself.

Scientists, Building on Drift Theory, Seek Origins of N. America in Lost Continents

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — To most scientists the concept of Atlantis is 90-percent myth and 10-percent a garbled reference to the volcanic explosion that in 1400 B.C. destroyed the Minoan city of Thera on an Aegean island. Nevertheless, a number of them are talking about other lost continents — Laurentia, Amoria, Avalon, Sonoma, Sukinia and Wrangellia — that, it is now widely believed, merged to form North America.

It now appears that not only North America but all the existing continents are a hodgepodge of diverse continental blocks, some of which were once widely separated. This concept, hinted at in earlier work, recently has been given considerably greater credence by computer-based reconstructions.

The reconstructions also have led to predictions. As stated by University of Chicago researchers in the current issue of American Scientist, the Atlantic Ocean, which has been growing wider for 150 million years, will continue to grow and the Pacific will go on shrinking.

They add, however: "The Atlantic coast of North America will probably develop into an Andean type of mountain system in the not-too-distant geologic future." (By not-too-distant they mean within 50 million years.) This process would involve formation of a seafloor trench paralleling the coast as the ocean floor begins to thrust under the continent, and the development of coastal volcanoes and earthquakes like those of Chile.

California

On the opposite coast, California west of the San Andreas Fault will not fall into the sea but will continue to slip northwest, possibly becoming "a New Zealand-like small continental island" in the Pacific. Australia, drifting north past Indochina, "may collide with China, Japan or far eastern Russia."

Such hypotheses have become plausible because of a wide range of observations giving further support to the theory advanced by Alfred Wegener early in this century. The role of Wegener, born 100 years ago next November, remains little acknowledged. Yet James Kennett, professor of oceanography at the University of Rhode Island, stated recently that, for Earth scientists, Wegener is the equivalent of Charles Darwin.

His theory of continental drift, Kennett said, "transformed our view of the Earth from one which is static and immutable to one which is dynamic and evolving." Kennett had just returned from a conference in Berlin at which almost 2,000 scientists celebrated the Wegener centennial. He died a half-century ago on the Greenland ice cap.

In assigning credit for the theory, however, many Earth scientists would include the late Harry Hess of Princeton; Maurice Ewing of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory; Tuzo Wilson, formerly at the University of Toronto, and others, because Wegener's concept was far from complete.

Fossils

Wilson, who was at the recent Berlin meeting, pointed out in 1966 that shallow-water fossils characteristic of Europe are found in rocks 450 million years old along the coast of New England. Likewise, "American" fossils occur in rocks of that age in coastal Norway as well as northern Scotland and Ireland. Wilson proposed that Europe and Africa had once plowed into the East Coast of North America, creating the Appalachian Mountain system and snuffing out an earlier Atlantic Ocean. The continents then split apart again but not precisely along the line of previous suture. Some of America stuck to Europe; some of Europe or Africa remained part of America.

It was a bold — and to many, preposterous — idea. Yet in recent months, at least three international conferences have been held to discuss findings that support the concept of continental drift — or, in current scientific language, plate tectonics. In addition to the conference in Berlin, there was a meeting in February in New Zealand on the history of Gondwanaland — the former assemblage of Southern Hemisphere continents plus India that began splitting apart 150 million years ago.

Sedimentary Rock

Last September a conference was held in Blacksburg, Va., on Project 27 of the International Geologic Correlation Program. The project's goal is to learn what created the mountainous coastal regions on both sides of the North Atlantic.

The proceedings have been published and, while they generally support the Wilson hypoth-

esis, the movements appear to have been far more complex than had been supposed, involving continental blocks that rotated or slid great distances along the East Coast as the ocean was squeezed shut.

Perhaps the most important discovery discussed at Blacksburg is evidence that a continental block pushed the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Piedmont plateau more than 150 miles westward. This, it is now believed, buried a deposit of sedimentary rock so extensive that it doubles the potential region for gas exploration in the Eastern states.

This sedimentary rock is covered with a mile or more of "basement" that normally lies beneath sediments holding oil and gas, not on top of them. Hence the underlying formation had not been suspected. As reported by Frederick Cook and his colleagues from Cornell University, who made the find, the Blue Ridge Mountains clearly could not have been formed where they now stand.

The massive overthrust that occurred in America is matched by one of 300 miles in Norway. The Blacksburg meeting was told by Jan Bergstrom of the Geological Survey of Norway. Scientists from the Paleontological Museum in Oslo proposed that the entire area around Trondheim was originally American.

Much of the coastal region from Newfoundland southwest to Rhode Island is thought by many to have been an independent block (called Avalon, for the Newfoundland peninsula of that name). Dennis Kent and Neil Opdyke of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory have proposed, from analysis of fossil magnetic fields in ancient rocks, that a large part of this block (they call it Acadia) once lay 1000 miles south of the land to which it is now attached.

Slid North

Then, they propose, about 300 million years ago, after colliding with North America, it gradually slid north. Christopher Scotese, who has worked on the Chicago reconstruction, believes that Avalon at the time was attached to the Gondwana plate (which included South America) whose northward motion pushed Avalon to its present position.

A similar northward slippage has been deduced for blocks that once existed in the Pacific Ocean. The one now farthest to the north is Wrangellia (for the Wrangell Mountains). About 135 million years ago it fused with Suki-



Vast Change Predicted For Coasts Of U.S.

Likewise it has been proposed that an ancient Atlantic continent, Amoria, broke up to produce southern Britain, Germany, Poland, France, Spain and the Avalon plate that joined New England.

Computers

The University of Chicago project, led by Alfred Ziegler, seeks with the aid of computers to reconstruct ancient worldwide movements of the larger continental blocks. The chief clue to where a block was, relative to other blocks, is the magnetism frozen into its rocks at that particular time. These indicate how far that forma-

tion was from the magnetic pole at the time of the rock's formation as well as the pole's direction.

The Chicago group has been able to produce a picture of the drifting that finally produced a single great continent, Pangaea. It was this supercontinent that began to break up 150 million years ago to form the continents of today.

The major blocks that fused into Pangaea are designated Baltica, Gondwana, Kazakhstania, Laurentia, Siberia and China (which probably was several blocks). Originally, about 550 million years ago, most of them were strung out along the equator. It was Laurentia that became the nucleus of North America.

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 9

deteriorating economy already has produced labor unrest everywhere from shipyards to copper mines. Consumers protest price increases and meat shortages. "All the unrest in Poland is provoked by the authorities," complains one dissenter.

The Cold War clearly is threatening Poland's weak economy. Power shortages, bad weather and other difficulties produced a 2-percent decline in national income last year — the first in history, the government says.

Inflation is officially 8½ percent, and it is probably higher. To preserve Poland's international competitiveness, wages are not being raised; desirable consumer products such as cars are shipped abroad to earn hard currency and

"The priority is exports, and Polish society will have to pay a price," declares Andrzej Lubowski, an editor of the weekly *Economic Life*. Poland's huge debt makes it particularly sensi-

“The political situation makes for an unfavorable environment” for borrowing, concedes Dep-

uty Finance Minister Marian Czac. He and National Bank Vice President Jan Woloszyn, Poland's chief international economic official, are eager to convince Western bankers that nothing has changed. "We are going to continue to develop commercial, trade and economic ties with the West," they insist.

But international uncertainties are increasing

Poland's trade problems. "Interest rates will be higher, and short-term problems of cash flow will increase," predicts one commercial attache here. Poland must use 80 percent of its hard currency earnings to pay for its debt. Increased borrowing

Heavy reliance on Western technology may complicate Poland's problems. The industrialization of the mid-1970s created a permanent dependence on Western supplies and spare parts, which Poland may now have trouble obtaining.

"In a few years, currently new equipment and plant will become obsolete in terms of technical standards," says Janusz Kaczurba, economic director of the Foreign Trade Institute. "They will have to be replaced by more modern machines from the West."

Oil Firms Unabashed by Record Revenues

tion, why, critics ask, does the industry need the considerable additional profits that will flow from the price decontrol of domestic oil?

The companies say they have dug into their coffers as far as they can. "Last year we put more into the

ground than we had cash flow," said Leroy Culbertson, Phillips's senior vice president for planning and budgeting. Phillips could borrow more to increase its exploration and production budget, but because of interest rates "we're not too en-

Revenue, Profits in Millions In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated					
Abbot Laboratories			Morgan (J.P.)		
1st Quar	1968	1979	1st Quar	1968	1979
Revenue	453.0	38.49	Oper. Net	70.78	69.42
Profits	46.23	38.80	Per Share	1.73	1.70
Per Share	0.77	0.64	Net Income ...	67.79	65.68
			Per Share	1.66	1.61
Caterpillar Tractor *			Raytheon *		
1st Quar	1968	1979	1st Quar	1968	1979
Revenue	2,100.	1,920.	Revenue	1,200.	1,100.
Profits	143.9	132.3	Profits	65.19	54.14
Per Share	1.66	1.53	Per Share	1.57	1.31
* Quarterly dividend increased to 60 from 52½ cents a share, payable May 20, record April 21.			* Figures restated.		
Celanese *			Roadway Express		
1st Quar	1968	1979	1st Quar	1968	1979
Revenue	847.0	745.0	Revenue	258.8	238.2
Profits	36.0	32.0	Profits	11.84	9.76
Per Share	2.39	2.17	Per share	0.60	0.48
* Quarterly dividend increased to 90 from 80 cents a share, payable June 30, record May 30.			Teledyne *		
1st Quar	1968	1979	1st Quar	1968	1979
Revenue	572.9	546.0	Revenue	734.6	664.3
Profits	28.32	27.47	Profits	91.98	86.71
Per Share	2.15	2.06	Per Share	5.47	5.12
* Per share adjusted for a 5-for-4 stock split to be distributed April 15, 1980.			Whirlpool		
Mead			1st Quar	1968	1979
Revenue	650.4	618.8	Revenue	547.3	509.9
Profits	31.26	30.37	Profits	22.31	26.51
Per Share	1.19	1.17	Per Share	0.62	0.73

equity of \$22.5 billion, had a relatively modest long-term debt of \$4.3 billion at the end of 1979 and does not show any interest in going much beyond that level.

Last year, the company's new

debt (less repayments) added only \$650 million to cash flow, bringing the total to about \$8.4 billion. Thus, Exxon could greatly increase its capital spending if it could find

But for those companies searching for investments, the acquisitions

of other oil concerns, of oil and gas reserves and unexplored acreage are clearly the most attractive. Investing in business unrelated to oil is generally regarded as inviting oppo-

As for investing in alternative energy projects, there is some doubt

By project, there is some doubt that Washington will make these ventures attractive enough to lure oil-industry money.

\$3 Million Cannes Theft

CANNES, April 9 (UPI) — Thieves stole \$3 million worth of jewelry and cash from a Riviera hotel.

tel yesterday by silencing the building's burglar alarms and carrying off 25 small safes with guests' valuables.

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We served as financial advisers to Hawker Siddeley Group Limited.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

April 1980

CONTROL Y APLICACIONES S.A. ("CAESA")
Barcelona, Spain

Sw. Fr. 16,500,000
Multicurrency Medium Term Loan

Managed by:
American Express Bank
International Group

Banco de Madrid S.A.

Co-Managed and Provided by:

Bayerische Vereinsbank London Branch

Amex Bank Limited

National Westminster Bank Group

Scandinavian Bank Limited

Agent:

American Express International Banking Corporation.

posed financing for Airbus
airline, Airbus Transport Indust

